

MAY MEAN MORE WAR.

MINISTRY CHANGES BRINGS ABOUT PROSPECTS OF RE-NEWED WAR.

Except to Turkish Plenipotentiaries, Fall of Kiamil Pasha Looms Up With Unexpected Ominous Possibilities in Its Train.

London, Jan. 23.—To the ambassadors of the powers, who were congratulating themselves that the conference virtually had settled the war; to the delegates of the Balkan states, and to all London, except the Turkish plenipotentiaries, the news of the resignation of Kiamil Pasha and the appointment of Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha to the grand vizierate came as a shock.

Whether this means war to a finish with the Young Turks in the saddle or merely is another exhibition of the resources of Turkish diplomacy, none can say; nor can any one definitely predict whether the powers will attempt to coerce Turkey into making peace, or stand as spectators while events take their course.

Delegates have cherished the conviction that abandonment of Adrianople by the ministry would bring a Young Turk cabinet into power. The fact that Shekfat Pasha has been appointed grand vizier while Talaat Bey, who is a prominent member of the Young Turk committee and deputy for Adrianople, has been made minister of the interior, is significant.

The Young Turks have labored valiantly for some time to regain power; their activity among army officers has been great and prominent soldiers who recently returned from Tripoli and joined the Tchatalja army are largely responsible for the revolution of feeling.

Whether the advent of the Young Turk ministry means that the Ottomans will make a last fight with their backs to the wall depends upon the amount of support the Young Turks are able to command in the army.

Delegates of the allies received the news with expressions of anger and sarcasm. Some offered the opinion that the Constantinople coup was a prearranged comedy—that Shekfat Pasha did not participate in the grand council because he knew that he would succeed Kiamil Pasha. They chafe more angrily under each successive delay which will place their countries more and more, as they say, "in the power of the money lenders of the European bourses."

And that is the condition they dread beyond all others as tending to undermine independence of their kingdoms. They cherish the hope and belief that if the war is resumed M. Sazonoff's recent declarations to the Turkish ambassador will insure Russia's appearance on the stage in the role of active intervention. They think that Russian action would not lead to a European war but result in complete dismemberment of the Turkish empire.

The beginning of an agreement on this subject is said already to exist among the powers which gradually are gaining the idea that suppression of Turkey would mean extinguishing of a source of constant disturbance to peace. The Mohammedans as a rule are not reluctant to accept foreign and civilized dominion instead of chaotic Turkish government. Still those delegates best acquainted with the Turkish system think the latest move aims not at resumption of war but at better conditions from a desperate situation.

Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian delegation, shares this belief. He said tonight:

"We must have patience in dealing with Oriental methods. The events of today must be simply another strategic move to reach a certain object."

The Greek delegates observed that their country must be congratulated on refusing to adhere to the armistice as the Turks have shown they could not be trusted while today's occurrences, the Greeks urged, are tangible proof that they deserve to be given no quarter.

One of the Serbian delegates, speaking for all, said:

"We were satisfied last night; we are sorry tonight—but only for Turkey, whose leading men evidently do not realize the exact position of their country, both at home and from an international view."

The Montenegrins were joyful exclaiming: "If the Turks mean what they say, this is the equivalent to war. It signifies the cancellation of all arrangements concerning Albania and Scutari."

First to Sleep in Hotel.

Mr. Charles F. Whitted, who will be manager of the Claremont Hotel as soon as it opens up and who is here now looking after preparatory arrangements, slept in the Claremont Hotel Thursday night, he having fixed up a room for this purpose during the day. He is the first person to spend a night in the new hotel and to sample it out as a place for others to spend other nights.

BALKAN SITUATION OBSCURE.

MAY BE SOME DAYS BEFORE SETTLEMENT IS REACHED BY STATES.

Both Turks and Allies Seem Disposed to Wait Developments, Christian States Inclined to Give Porte Reasonable Time.

London, Jan. 24.—Some days must elapse before the situation arising from the revolution in Constantinople becomes clear. As far as may be judged there is no intention on the part of the new Turkish government to force matters or to resume hostilities if any reasonable compromise with the Balkan allies is possible.

A dispatch from Constantinople tonight says the council of ministers sat today to discuss the reply they will make to the note of the powers, and it is believed this reply, while insisting on the retention of Adrianople by Turkey, will point to these demonstrations as real manifestations of the national will.

The new government is finding difficulty in filling the post of foreign minister.

The portfolio has been offered several of the Turkish ambassadors abroad, but thus far all have declined. Until the ministry is completed, it is probable that no definite steps will be taken.

Developments in the situation are awaited throughout Europe with the greatest concern as danger might arise through active intervention by Russia.

The Balkan delegates to the peace conference in London show no desire for precipitate action. They have accepted the advice of the ambassadors of the powers to await the reply of the new Turkish government to the ambassador note before forming any resolution as to their future procedure.

Opinion among the delegates is greatly divided. Some maintain it is useless to wait longer in view of developments at Constantinople which are considered eloquent proof of the attitude of the new ministry intends to take.

Others take the view that it is impossible for Enver Bey to be taken seriously. They argue the Young Turks, who lost power owing to the absolute unpreparedness of the country under their regime in the war with Italy can not now have the support of a majority of the people, as the same unpreparedness for which they were responsible has been further demonstrated to exist in the war with the Balkan allies.

Naturally the Young Turks, some of the delegates say, have worked very hard to regain power. Their activity has been especially marked in the army, but it is not believed the bulk of the army is ready to support them.

As a whole, the allies intend, if possible, to wait for Turkey's reply to the powers and if it is unsatisfactory to present an ultimatum to the Turkish delegates demanding a categorical answer concerning the disposition of Adrianople and the Aegean islands. Failing to obtain satisfaction, the armistice then will be denounced and hostilities will be resumed.

The Turkish delegation tonight still was without instructions from Constantinople. It finds itself in an embarrassing position as Rechad Pasha and Selp Bey are old Turks and Osman Nizami Pasha, the other delegate, is a Young Turk.

MORE WAR FEARED.

Spectre of Conflict Again Descends on France.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The apprehension in consequence of the overthrowing of the Turkish government. The foreign offices, however, feels that the accord between the great powers is so firm that if the war in the Balkans is resumed it will be confined to its present bounds.

There was a considerable flurry on the bourse and prices generally went down.

NO DEFINITE PLANS.

Russia Has Not Yet Decided What to Do.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Russia has not formulated any definite policy in face of the new situation on at Constantinople. Reports published abroad of alleged Russian threats to invade Asiatic Turkey if peace is not concluded are categorically denied by the Turkish ambassador. Financial and official circles are less affected by the prospect of an indefinite postponement of peace and a probable renewal of hostilities in the Balkan than by the continuation of the Austro-Russian tension.

RUMORS OF REVOLUTION.

London, Jan. 24.—A rumor was current in London, Paris and Berlin tonight to the effect that the sultan of Turkey had been dethroned and a republic proclaimed.

There was no confirmation of the rumor and it was generally discredited in official circles.

TURMOIL IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

EXCITEMENT SUCCEEDS KIAMIL PASHA'S FALL.

Killing of Nazim and Resignation of Turkish Cabinet Followed by Disturbances—Leader of Young Turks Announces Warlike Policy to Save Adrianople.

Constantinople, Jan. 24.—Fighting has occurred at several places in the city this morning. A dozen or more persons have been wounded and many arrests have been made. Great excitement has followed the killing of Nazim Pasha, the former war minister and commander of the Turkish army, who was shot during public demonstrations here last night.

Talaat Bey, the new minister of the interior, informed the European embassies this morning that all measures necessary to insure the security of the city had been taken. He also addressed circulars to the provincial governors explaining the reasons for the change in the government and calling upon the people to lend their moral and material aid to the government. "We are determined," he said, "to defend the interests of the country, now face to face with the prospect of a resumption of hostilities."

Enver Bey, who has taken such a prominent part in the overthrow of Kiamil Pasha's cabinet is the popular hero of the day.

Nazim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army, received his death wound while expostulating with a crowd of demonstrators for having become embroiled in a conflict at the grand vizierate. The official version of the affray, which is termed a "regrettable incident," was issued tonight.

When the demonstrators, it said, headed by Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turk party, penetrated to the grand vizierate in an attempt to enter the council chamber, they were stopped by Fazil Bey, aide de camp to the grand vizier, who drawing his revolver, fired a shot at them. The aide de camp or Nazim Pasha also fired at the crowd, his bullet striking Mehmed Nejjif, one of the demonstrators. The demonstrators replied and Nazim's aide de camp was instantly killed.

Nazim Pasha, who was in the council chamber, heard the shots and rushed outside. Facing the demonstrators he upbraided them, calling them ill-mannered creatures. While he was speaking a bullet cut short his remarks and he fell dead.

A secret police agent and an attendant of the Sheik-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedan clergy, also were killed.

The leading unionists of Constantinople declare the shooting of Nazim was unpremeditated, and much regretted, but under the circumstances unavoidable. They say the Unionists bore no ill will toward Nazim, whose open and soldierly character made him respected even by political opponents.

All the old ministers were set at liberty today and permitted to return to their homes.

The Turkish government does not desire a resumption of hostilities, but the European powers are even less anxious to witness a renewal of the war owing to the danger of possible complications in Europe. Turkey realizes her condition of financial penury but this condition is chronic to her and means always can be found for keeping afloat.

On the other hand, from a military standpoint, Turkey is in a better condition than ever to wage war with advantage, especially as the government believes the forces of the allies are near the point of exhaustion.

Official circles are confident that no coercive pressure by the powers need be apprehended or threats of isolated action by Russia taken very seriously, owing to the possibility of such action bringing about European complications. Under these circumstances it is felt here that the allies may come to realize that Adrianople is not indispensable to their wellbeing and especially when they observe that it is the determination of the entire nation to fight rather than to surrender the holy city.

The scene outside the offices of the grand vizier when the leaders of the Young Turk party arrived there yesterday afternoon was a very dramatic one. There was a considerable crowd present and great enthusiasm was manifested when some one unfurled a flag and waved it.

The excitement became tense when Enver Bey, mounted on a white charger, came in view accompanied by several Turkish staff officers. As he dismounted before the door and made his request for an audience with the grand vizier, the gates closed as though automatically. The commandant of Constantinople himself stood on guard and refused to allow any one to enter except Enver Bey and Talaat Bey.

Accompanied by the commandant, they walked straight to the council chamber where most of the ministers were gathered and without any pre-

KILLED IN FALLING BUILDING.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AMONG DEAD AND INJURED.

Eight Persons Killed and Fifteen Hurt in Collapse of Department Store Building. Crowded During "Bargain Sale"—Flames Add to Horror of Situation—Many Victims Crushed, Burned and Suffocated—Hundreds Join in Work of Rescue.

McKinney, Texas, January 23.—The work of clearing away the wreckage of the Cheeves Brothers department store, which collapsed late today, was abandoned at midnight, the searchers being convinced there were no more bodies in the ruins. Mayor H. A. Finch gave out a statement placing the dead at eight.

Fifteen injured were recovered, six of whom were seriously hurt. The others were only slightly injured.

The store had been crowded during the day by citizens and nearby families of farmers attending a bargain sale. According to Vernie Graves, the only person known to have escaped uninjured from the falling ruins, there were fully fifty people in the building at the time of the catastrophe.

Cracking of timbers and swaying of the building were quickly followed by the collapse. Excitement attending the accident was increased by the falling of a two-story building adjoining the department store.

Rescue work was impeded by the lack of facilities and practically the entire male population of McKinney joined in fighting the fire and searching the smoldering ruins. News of the disaster spread quickly and incoming interurban lines brought scores of farmers, who joined in the work.

Many of those in the ill-fated building when the collapse came were women and children. Their cries spurred the rescue workers in their efforts to tear away the burned and splintered timbers, behind which the inmates of the building were pinioned.

Two persons reached by the rescuers lived only a few moments after they were taken from the ruins. An emergency hospital was hastily constructed in a nearby building and physicians from all parts of the town rushed to the scene to render medical aid.

Setting a Friend Right.

South Carolina is appreciative of the generous disposition toward the National Corn Exposition several times displayed by the esteemed Montgomery Advertiser, but we must not let it fall into error through a misapprehension. The Advertiser says:

"South Carolina gets this Exposition because, last year it held the world's record for corn production per acre. But that was before it became known that Alabama held that record. In 1912 an Alabama boy broke the world's record for growing the most corn at the least cost on an acre of ground. Benny Owens, of Elmore County, Alabama, grew 237 3-4 bushels on an acre."

Hats off and all credit to Benny Owens, who thus exceeded the record of South Carolina's famous boy corn grower, Jerry More, by ten bushels. He has done more for Alabama than many of her widely heralded sons. But, esteemed contemporary, please remember that those contestants were boys. If Alabama would get into the running with our adult corn growers she will have to go several pegs higher. The world's record for corn production on an acre is held in South Carolina. Mr. Drake, of Marlboro won that distinction with a yield of 255 bushels and three pecks.—Columbia State.

Less Manual Labor.

Lady—"You seem to like my pies." Tramp—"It's de only one I got dis week dat I didn't have to get at wit' a can-o'-cat."

liminaries called upon the cabinet to resign from office.

The demand seemed to be more or less expected; for Kiamil Pasha immediately sat down and wrote out his resignation. Enver Bey took it and proceeded to the sultan's palace amid the cheers of the crowd.

The sultan at first was disinclined to accept the resignation as genuine, but after sending a messenger to the grand vizierate and obtaining confirmation, he called for Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha and promptly appointed him grand vizier.

The new Turkish cabinet is constituted as follows: Grand vizier and minister of war, Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha; president of council of state, Said Halim; interior, Hadji Adil; foreign affairs, (temporary), Mukhtar Bey; marine, Tachirukula Mahmud; justice, Haidim Pasha; finance, Rifat Bey; public works, Pazarla Effendi; phone communications, Haidi Pasha; agriculture, Mehdi Effendi; posts, Osman Bey; public instruction, Shukri Pasha.

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The First National Bank.**Statement of the Condition of****The Bank of Sumter,**

SUMTER, S. C.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 10, 1913.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts, 647,477.22	Capital stock, 200,000.00
Bonds and stocks, 21,706.23	Surplus, 50,000.00
Furniture & Fix., 8,400.49	Undivided profits, 13,366.11
Real Estate, 49,468.34	Dividends unpaid, 704.00
Cash in vault, and	Bills payable, 160,000.00
in banks, 139,459.76	Deposits, 442,441.93
\$66,512.04	\$66,512.04

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEPOSITS:

Deposits, January 10, 1912, \$118,371.04
Deposits, January 10, 1913, \$442,441.93

INCREASE OF \$124,070.89

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We have just received a shipment of LANDRETH'S NEW CROP SEEDS, in bulk and in 5 cent papers. Also a full line of Flower Seeds.

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PHONE 36

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Prices: 1,000 to 1,000 plants at \$1.25 per thousand; 5,000 to 9,000 at \$1.00 per thousand; 10,000 at 90 cents per thousand and special prices on larger lots or to those acting as our agents.

We have cheapest express rate, we guarantee count, safe delivery, prompt shipment and satisfaction. Plants grown in open fields and guaranteed Frost Proof. We have all varieties. The earliest, Early Jersey Wakefield; next earliest, Large Type Charleston Wakefield; late varieties, Succession and Late Flat Dutch. Plants now ready for shipment.

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